



# BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH ADVANCE; INVADERS IN ALSACE PRESS FORWARD; KAISER SUSPENDS MOVE ON BRUSSELS

## GERMANS ABANDON LORRAINE STATION; FRENCH PRESS ON

Kaiser's Troops Quit Sarrebourg Despite Heavy Artillery—Paris Says Fight There Was a Rout.

## BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH ADVANCE

Fears Treachery of People in Alsace—General Joffre Informs Government Progress Is Steady, with Foe Retreating in Disorder and Losing Heavily.

London, Aug. 18, midnight.—An official dispatch to the French Embassy says: "The Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg (Lorraine), where they were strongly established with heavy artillery."

Berlin, Aug. 18 (via Copenhagen and London).—The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, to-day gave out the following account of the battle of Muelhausen:

"One and a half French army corps entered upper Alsace while our troops were still concentrating. Nevertheless we attacked the enemy, who was thrown back toward Belfort, but whose march afterward continued.

"A small section of artillery from Strassburg was defeated and two batteries, which had been rendered useless, were taken by the enemy, who then marched toward Schirmack, eight miles from Saales, Alsace.

"An investigation has been begun in an endeavor to ascertain if any treachery exists among the local population."

Paris, Aug. 18.—An official announcement issued to-day says that General Joseph Joffre, commander in chief of the French army, has telegraphed as follows:

"All day Monday we continued to progress in upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores."

The official communication of the French War Office adds:

"The French troops have occupied all the region to the west of Fenetrange, thirty-two miles inside the German frontier in Lorraine. Our troops poured through from the valley of the River Seille, of which a number of passes have been evacuated by the Germans. Our cavalry is at Chateau Salins.

### ARTILLERY WORK EXCELLENT.

"In all the actions of the last few days the Germans have sustained serious losses, our artillery having demoralizing and frightful effects on the enemy.

"We have conquered the majority of the valleys of the Vosges upon the slope of Alsace, from where we will soon attain the plain.

"To the south of Sarrebourg, in Lorraine, forty miles east of Nancy, the enemy had organized in front of us a strongly fortified position held by heavy artillery. The Germans retreated precipitately and our cavalry pursued them.

"In general we have obtained in the preceding days successes redounding to the greatest honor of the officers and men engaged in the battles."

A German monoplane, which had hoisted the French flag, to-day dropped three bombs on Luneville, sixteen miles east of Nancy, from a height of 4,500 feet, according to an official announcement issued this evening. The missiles exploded in a public garden. No one was hurt and only slight damage was done to property.

### TURCOS SURPRISE GERMANS.

A news dispatch from Marseilles says that wounded soldiers, arriving there from Alsace, relate that the Turcos, native troops from the French possessions in Africa, who made their first appearance in the fighting around Muelhausen, are the only French troops clothed in khaki, the color closely resembling that of the German uniform. The Germans mistook the Turcos for their own troops until they were close up and fell upon the German intrenchment with a wild yell.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 19.—General Joffre, the French commander in chief, has sent a telegram to the Ministry of War in Paris briefly describing the operations in Alsace and Lorraine.

Two things are evident from this dispatch—first, that the French have

Continued on page 2, column 3

### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.	Page.	GENERAL.	Page.
German Advance on Brussels Sus- pended.....	1	Plan to Limit Food Exports.....	7
French Press on in Lorraine.....	1	MISCELLANEOUS.....	
British Army Lands in France.....	3	Woman's Varied Interests.....	5
Kaiser Cheered on Way to War.....	3	Society.....	5
Americans Drill for French Army.....	3	Editorial.....	6
President's Neutrality Proclamation.....	4	Obituary.....	7
		Sports.....	8 and 9
		Shipping and Weather.....	9
		Buyers Now in the City.....	10
LOCAL.....		Court Calendars.....	11
Food Probe Bares Sugar Deals.....	7	Financial.....	11
Schiff Defends Reserve Plan.....	11	Real Estate.....	10
Passenger Rates May Soar.....	12	Army and Navy.....	10
Rice Opens Own Stock Exchange.....	12	Police, Fire Depts.....	10
Peace at Republican Convention.....	12		

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

Brussels, Aug. 18.—The German incursion toward this city has been definitely stopped, according to an official statement of the Belgian War Office. All German troops in this quarter have taken up an entrenched defensive position, while the situation for the Belgian army, it says, continues excellent.

Paris, Aug. 18.—General Joffre telegraphs that the French advance in Alsace-Lorraine is steady and victorious, with the enemy retreating and losing heavily. The Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg, where they were strongly situated with heavy artillery. Sarrebourg is forty miles east of Nancy and about thirty-five miles from Strassburg.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A semi-official news bureau claims minor victories for German troops in Alsace, and says an investigation is being made into reports of treachery among the people.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson received from the German Emperor to-day a long autograph message, in which the Kaiser explains and defends Germany's position in the war. Secretary Bryan was notified that Japan's ultimatum to Germany had reached Berlin. The cable censor and wireless code problem is still unsettled.

London, Aug. 18.—Sir Edward Grey has sent assurances to Secretary Bryan that Japan's action against Germany need cause no apprehension in the United States. The British expeditionary army, under General Sir John French, has landed in France without mishap. Its present whereabouts is being kept a close secret. Crowds frantically cheered its leader on his arrival in Paris to confer with President Poincare.

## KAISER APPEALS TO WHITE HOUSE

Emperor Sends President Wilson Long Message Written in Garden at Potsdam While Ambassador Gerard Looked On.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson received from Emperor William to-day a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard. The contents of it were guarded closely. It was learned, however, that the Kaiser expressed the grateful appreciation of Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States.

The German Emperor, in addition, took occasion to point out at some length the causes of the present war and argued, it is understood, that at the very time he was trying to mediate between Austria and Serbia the Russian mobilization began. His statement is said to follow the lines of previous official utterances from Berlin. It was this message which Emperor William wrote while sitting with Ambassador Gerard in the picturesque palace garden at Potsdam in the midst of his war maps.

White House officials denied that the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press toward Germany. It was confined entirely to a statement of the German Emperor's position. Officials admitted that there was nothing in it which could be construed as an indication of whether or not the Emperor would at any future time accept the tender of good offices.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiaochow and withdraw her fleet from the Orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington, notwithstanding the multitude of activities which the European war situation has brought on all government departments.

### WILSON APPEALS TO PEOPLE.

The earnest determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in any way in the European war and its controversies was manifested in several ways.

President Wilson issued an appeal addressed to the American people, which is given in another dispatch. Leaders in Congress of all parties voiced similar views.

For nearly three hours the President and his Cabinet wrestled with the vexed cable-wireless censorship situation, striving to reach a decision equitable to all concerned. The matter is still under consideration.

Official information came from Berlin that the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the German government, and it was intimated in the diplomatic dispatches that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely. The Japanese Minister in Berlin, apparently foreseeing such an eventuality, asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

### DIPLOMATS SEE BRYAN.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States might ultimately be affected. While there was a careful reticence on all

Continued on page 2, column 3

## Grey Assures Bryan America Need Not Worry About Japan

By FRED B. PITNEY.

(London Correspondent of The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 18.—Sir Edward Grey explained to-night in a message to the State Department at Washington England's position regarding the Japanese ultimatum to Germany.

There is every evidence on all sides here that Japan's step is viewed with some uneasiness in British circles on account of the possibility of arousing unrest in America. I learn on good authority that England did not inspire the Japanese action, but the precise truth as to just how the action was initiated, or just why, is not yet known.

The British press does not give such unstinted praise as might be expected for an ally coming rapidly to the assistance of its other ally.

At the Japanese Embassy it was said that there is absolutely nothing in the Japanese action to arouse American apprehension. Japan would faithfully preserve China's territorial integrity, having no intention of aggrandizement.

It is impossible to know just what information England has given America on this subject, but it is probable that England has assured Washington that the Japanese action will not constitute an infringement of Chinese sovereignty.

In diplomatic circles generally it is believed there is no necessity for America becoming aroused, particularly if England has given assurances, as is possible, for the behavior of Japan in the future.

There is not the slightest possibility of Japan interfering in German Samoa. England would not permit that. Credence is given to the report that Japan has engaged with England that her action will not extend beyond the Chinese waters. It is believed this will suffice to meet all American requirements.

## TERRIFIC FIGHTING SEEN AT NAMUR

Belgian Third Army Corps Bore Brunt of Attacks—Cut to Pieces, It Will Be Replaced by Flower of the Army.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 18.—The Namur correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphs:

"I saw enough of the defenses of Namur to leave me dreading as a human being and desiring as an enemy that the whole German army would move up into this great angle.

"Only the Third Army Corps has yet been engaged, and it has borne alone the whole weight of the recent fierce engagements in the front from Namur to Diest. To-day it is being replaced by the Fourth Corps. The Fifth and Sixth are still in reserve. Their strategic use should be very effective, but as yet I may not indicate it.

"The 6th Corps is the elite of the army. The Belgian shooting has so far wrecked the inequality of numbers, but the 6th Corps contains chosen marksmen. The Germans continue to shoot low.

"The aviators have stopped dropping bombs, and the soldiers believe to-night that the King sent an envoy to the Germans to say that a hundred prisoners would be shot for every bomb dropped in unprotected streets. Only girls and old men have so far suffered from the inhuman practice.

"I've spoken with two witnesses of the encounter about Dinant. The French had their guns in a lofty citadel, and smashed the pontoon bridges as soon as the Germans had built them. The permanent bridges were swept as the columns advanced. They were mined but not exploded, acting each as a death trap. The impatience of the French African troops, the Turcos, who are spoken of with bated breath, is said to have prevented the success of a crushing, enveloping movement, yielding in the centre, to pour in on the flanks, which the French could only partially execute. Pitiable stories are told of corps-a-corps charges of the Turcos. The stories are becoming so universal that there seems some reason to suppose the German machine has not been trained to meet the bayonet. The Belgians have already learned to count on the bayonet as the strongest weapon in meeting the Uhlans."

## SAY THE BELGIANS DYNAMITED FORTS

Rotterdam Hears Rumor that Army Destroyed Positions When German Batteries Arrived, but Belgian Minister Denies Knowledge of Any Such Action.

Rotterdam, Aug. 18.—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

London, Aug. 19, 3:35 a. m.—The Belgian Minister, according to a Brussels dispatch to "The Daily Mail," announces that the report of the fall of the Liege forts "appears to be false, as nothing has been heard of it by the Ministry."

## German Armored Autos Break Up Belgian Camp

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Amsterdam, Aug. 18.—Late last night German troops with machine guns in armored motor cars rushed the camp of Beverloo, near Hechtel, compelling the small garrison to retreat.

A lieutenant commanding twelve Belgian scouts says that near Orsmaal his party saw about five hundred Germans approach without scouts. The Belgians took to cover, and when the Germans were only fifty yards away opened fire. The Germans were thrown into confusion as the deadly fire, in which every shot took effect, poured into them. More than half the German force were killed, wounded or made prisoners. The Germans, not believing that so tiny a force could have done such mischief, declared that farmers had helped the Belgians.

The same officer says the German rifle fire was bad—always too high—but that their machine guns were deadly and their cavalry brave but reckless, having done no scouting. They are learning, however, by bitter experience, for the smallest ditch or barbed wire entanglement means death for hundreds in heroic impromptu dashes.

## GERMANS HALT THEIR ADVANCE ON BRUSSELS, ASSUMING DEFENSIVE

Belgian War Office Announces That the Enemy's Incursion Seems Stopped, Although City Prepares for Siege.

## SITUATION IS THORNY FOR KAISER

Pivoting Movement to the South Believed Blocked and Army of North Is Likely To Be Separated from Army of Metz.

Brussels, Aug. 18.—The German incursion in the direction of Brussels seems definitely stopped, according to an official communication issued by the War Office at noon to-day. It adds:

"The situation remains excellent for our army. All the German troops recently fronting the Belgians have taken up strictly defensive intrenched positions.

According to War Office intelligence, the enemy is leaving routes to Brussels for quite a different direction. The pressure of the Belgian forces is diminishing, but increasing on the French side. From a private source it is learned that the Germans have occupied a point where they hoped to find important bakery provisions for their hungry forces, but were disappointed.

"The German movement toward the Belgian centre seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembloux. No further movements of enemy's troops have been observed. The German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England.

"The Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse to-day, by a bridge, not far from Dinant, where cannonading was resumed. The French artillery repelled the attack with considerable loss.

"German cavalry patrols have been signalled to the northward of Antwerp, according to a Reuter dispatch from Antwerp. The military governor, the correspondent continues, has ordered the entire civil guard of Antwerp to be mobilized on a war footing and to take their positions in the forts around the city, although the citizens of Antwerp are officially assured that they have no need to be alarmed, as similar bands of German Uhlans and Hussars have traversed other parts of the country without doing much damage."

### FEINT FAILS TO TRICK.

On the other hand, the Germans, according to the Brussels correspondent of "The Daily Mail" of London, are reported as marching on this city.

"Feinting with their right at Diest," he says, "and diverting to some extent the attention of the Belgian field army centred on Louvain, the Germans are now signalled as marching direct on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne. This raiding force is believed to consist mainly of cavalry and artillery, including the much-feared motor quick firers.

"These troops are in imminent danger of being cut off from their base at Liege, but the day of desperate deeds has dawned for the German Fatherland, and the occupation of the Belgian capital is just the sort of spectacular coup, utterly barren from a strategic standpoint, calculated to kindle enthusiasm across the Rhine.

"In this peaceful city it is impossible to realize that the enemy is only a long day's march away. The life of the city goes on as usual. The cafes and shops are thronged and trains are working to the minute, but despite this outward calm significant events have been chronicled. Entrenchments are being thrown up feverishly in the environs of the city, while exhortations in large black type are being placarded right and left, calling on the inhabitants for their own sakes not to engage in any hostile acts in the event of German occupation.

### GERMANS IN A MUDDLE.

"In the general atmosphere of nerve-racking mystery, one fact is abundantly plain. The Germans are in a muddle on the Meuse. Aerial observers paint pictures of chaos in the enemy's ranks, consequent on the relentless arrival of army corps on army corps behind a crippled front. The Emperor has dispatched his legions by a stop watch, but owing to the hitch on the line at Liege, Teuton thoroughness is cutting both ways. Sixteen days for a thirty mile advance from Aix-la-Chapelle to Diest can hardly be made the cause for many 'hochs,' and the mailed fist would appear to have become a trifle rusty.

"Gallant little Belgium has prepared to make a last stand at Antwerp. There is no place in the sun for which the Germans yearn more acutely than this Liverpool of the Low Countries, but they will have to detach at least a half million men to take such a well defended city."

The military expert of "The Daily Chronicle" says little more than skirmishes are reported from Belgium, but the comparative